



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

INFECTIONS PARASITAIRES. Tome XIV, Traite de Pathologie Médicale et de Thérapeutique Appliquée. By Neveu-Lemaire, Ameuille, J. Troisier, Paiseau, Gouzien, Abrami, and Ramond. Published by A. Maloine & Sons, Paris.

This recent extensive work in French has brought to the parasitologist and those interested in the field a large amount of valuable information in a form that is at once attractive and thoroughly useful. Parasites are grouped in accordance with the diseases to which they give rise, and following hard upon a brief but good discussion of generalities in parasitic diseases, separate chapters are devoted to Helminthiases, Myiases, Protozooses, and Mycoses. Under each heading a disease producing organism, the etiology, pathology, symptomatology, treatment, and prophylaxis of the disease are discussed in order.

The text is admirably up to the limits of present knowledge and the illustrations are in the main good. The majority of them are re-drawn for this work and are well executed. At some times one finds a little tendency towards too schematic or barren a presentation. This may doubtless be explained on the basis that the authors have sought to represent what the student will actually see under the microscope but this, while in a certain sense true, is not adequate justification for omitting details of structure which could be readily observed on careful study by anyone who had been trained in microscopical work.

The amount of space devoted relatively to the different topics is on the whole well balanced. The chapter on worms falls a little short of what would be useful to workers in this field and the section on protozoa is distinctly deficient in range. On the other hand, in the presentation given the student finds it possible to differentiate between those things which are established and those that stand at present in a more or less uncertain position. However, there are a number of important complaints which have received scanty consideration at the hands of the authors. Probably these limitations in the text are self-imposed by the desire of the authors to find a middle ground between the expressive brevity that leaves the mind in constant doubt as to the exact situation and the monographic ponderousness which conceals the essential facts in a mass of collateral details. If this be the end desired, it has been reasonably well attained for the book will serve practical purposes adequately in most instances.

The appearance of the subject volume on Roundworms in the *Index-Catalogue of Medical and Veterinary Zoology* by C. W. Stiles and A. Hassall, calls for more than passing notice. No publication of equal scope has ever been carried to conclusion, and with the increasing complexities of the literature, no publication will be more genuinely welcomed than this volume in the series dealing as it does with a greatly confused group in which even the expert worker finds it difficult to trace his pathway. With the earlier volumes, this gives to workers in parasitology reasonably complete references to the literature of all groups of parasitic worms and, in conjunction with the author index, is a comprehensive and invaluable aid that should be at the side of every worker in these subjects.

Of course the work will not do away with libraries; in fact it renders them even more necessary for it is in itself only an extensive and highly abbreviated set of references which can be interpreted only with the author index and an adequate library. One must regret that delays incident to the appearance of these publications bring in 1921 a subject index to literature that does not extend beyond 1911.

Especial attention should be called, even at this late date, to the work of Wohlbach on Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever (*Jour. Med. Res.*, 41: 1-197, 21 pl.). The demonstration of a micro-organism named *Dermacentroxenus rickettsi* in

the tissues and eggs of infective ticks, and the undoubted developmental phases present in ticks that were infective and absent in non-infective individuals, together with its occurrence in the lesions characteristic of the disease in man, monkey, rabbit, and guinea pig are evidence of its relation to the disease even though the author was unable to cultivate it. Apart from the morphological data worked out with great care, parasitologists will find of distinct interest the discussions of the relation of the parasite and the disease to Tsutsugamushi disease, discussed in the JOURNAL for December, 1920.

---

## NEW HUMAN PARASITE

---

*Eimeria snijdersi* Dobell 1921.—Dr. E. P. Snijders recorded (Parasitol., 12: 427-432, figs. A-D) the discovery at Medan, Sumatra, in the stool of a patient ten years in the tropics oocysts of an *Eimeria* differing from others previously described from man. Dobell agrees with Snijders that they represent a new species which he describes as follows: Oocyst colorless, spherical, 40-48 $\mu$  in diameter. Spores fusiform, equally pointed at both ends; length 20-25 $\mu$ , width in middle 7-8 $\mu$ . Oocystic residue small, granular. Sporocystic residues in the form of one or two small refractile spheres. No crystalline bodies—like those of *E. oxyspora*—visible at the posterior ends of the sporozoites (Parasitol., 12: 433-436, issued Jan. 10, 1921).

---

## NOTES

---

Especial attention should be directed to the report of the Committee on the Pedagogics of Medical Zoology and Parasitology published in the Proceedings of the Association of American Medical Colleges (30: 167-176). The Committee was composed of Doctors E. R. Stitt, William H. Park and A. I. Kendall, chairman. The report presents the results of a questionnaire, the analysis and critique of the committee, an ideal program, and the discussion which followed the presentation of the report at the meeting of the Association in Chicago in March, 1920.

Professor von Graff, referred to in the preceding number of the JOURNAL (7: 156), is happily not dead tho he has been compelled to retire from service and is now in a sanitarium.

---

## ERRATA

In THE JOURNAL (September, 1920), Vol. VII, p. 16, line 3 from bottom, for *Leptomonas gracilis* read *Leptomonas bütschlii*; p. 17, line 5 from bottom, for chromated read chromatoid; p. 19, line 13, for *Herpetomonads* read *Herpetomonas*; p. 19, line 29, for artificioally read artificially; p. 20, line 5, for *Lacerara* read *Lacerta*; p. 21, line 21, for occur read occurs.